

EDUCATION.

GETTYSBURG, March 29, 1828.
William Miller, Esq.

SIR: By a Resolution of the Gettysburg Debating Society, unanimously adopted at their public meeting on Tuesday the 11th inst, the Secretary of said Society, was instructed to solicit for publication, a copy of the Address delivered by you, as President of society, upon that occasion.

In pursuance of this Resolution and vote of the Society, I respectfully ask from you a copy of your Address upon that occasion, with your permission, to make use of it for publication in the newspapers of this county.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.
JOHN HERSH, Jr. Secretary
of the Gettysburg Debating Society.

GETTYSBURG, March 31st, 1828.

SIR: By yours of the 29th inst, just now received, I am informed of a Resolution of the Debating Society of Gettysburg, to which in your letter you refer. I did hesitate for some time, whether or not to comply, lest it might, by some, be attributed to vanity. On further reflection, I have been led to consider, that the number of my years, would free me from the charge of views of ambition, or popularity, on the one hand; and a conscious and well known want of education and talents, to excite high expectation, would silence the severity of criticism, on the other. The interesting nature of the subject, more than any other consideration, has influenced my mind to comply with their request, a subject in which I conceive, not only our own happy Republic, but the principles of Liberty which it has been the means of disseminating, are sown, we would hope, and about to take root, and spring up under every Government and in every clime, until, under that Providence which has conducted us thus far, the whole human family shall have become politically regenerated. If, then, and with these views, any thing useful may be expected, by the publication, that will in the least have a tendency to call public attention to a serious consideration of this subject, it shall be at your service.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,
WILLIAM MILLER.
John Hersh, Jr. Esq.

ESSAY

On the importance of General Education under a Republican Government.

BY education, in its general acceptation, we understand that process by which the human mind, to a certain extent, is taught to attain a knowledge of physical and moral science, and to apply this knowledge to the useful purposes of private or social life. By the exercise of the former, the sphere of human action is greatly enlarged, giving birth to important and useful discoveries, by means of our acquaintance with the connection, and relation which subsists between natural objects. By the latter, the moral obligations which men, as citizens, in a state of society, owe to themselves, the duties which a government owes to its citizens, and to the nations with whom it may be in alliance. We shall endeavor to shew that a general diffusion of knowledge is a primary, and indispensable duty; that knowledge to discern these duties, is the basis on which the superstructure of a Republican Government must depend for its support, and without which, it is impossible that the complicated machinery of such a government can securely be built; and in this respect we are entirely thrown on our own resources, there being no government after which we can copy.

The English constitution, as it is called, the boast of British subjects, so the freedom it confers, is so remote from the exercise of power by its subjects, that their voice, if heard at all, having to pass through so many obstacles, and barriers, can scarcely reach the throne. Here, as under all other monarchies, all rightful authority is considered as residing in the person of the Sovereign. With us, sovereignty is inherent in ourselves, and the powers of the rulers, and the ruled, act and re-act mutually on each other. From hence will appear the necessity of that supremacy possessing within itself all the wisdom and energy calculated to secure an equitable and just administration. It is therefore of the first importance, that instruction should be commensurate with the right of general suffrage, otherwise, instead of being a benefit, it may become a curse; it will only be putting a weapon into our hands, which, without skill to direct it aright, may be wrested from us and exercised, by craft or intrigue, to our own ruin. 'Tis well if, at the present moment, in the great national question now depending, apprehensions of this kind are altogether groundless. The character of any government is best known by its civil institutions and the degree of personal liberty and prosperity it confers. In this respect, a Republic may be considered as possessing all the attributes and

qualities of a moral person; as such, consequently, we may look for the performance of like duties, and expect to find similar defects. It may be wise or foolish, learned or ignorant, virtuous or vicious, healthful or diseased, savage or civilized; and in public or private concerns, like any individual member of its body, it may be economical or profuse, persevering or indolent, providing, or neglecting to provide, for its own support, by improving or misimproving the natural advantages it may possess: All which qualities are as essential to the wealth, interest, and prosperity of a state, as to that of an individual. Viewing it under all these different aspects, how important, then, will early and general education appear to a government based upon virtue and intelligence, issuing from the very fountain and source from which it derives all its supplies. If, therefore, corruption or incapacity should there be found to exist, in vain shall we look for a prosperous or happy result, so feeble and insecure is a government rendered by laxity of morals, & extreme ignorance in the people. It is this that renders them an easy prey to seduction, and makes them the victims of prejudice and superstition.

We have only to turn our eyes to France, as a single instance out of the many which history affords, and which will apply equally to all countries similarly circumstanced. Let us inquire who are most disposed to violence and outrage, but the ignorant and uneducated? Who are ready, at all times, to break forth like an overwhelming torrent and break down the barriers of all lawful authority? where every restraint on natural freedom is considered an usurpation of their rights; all subordination, slavery—all distinction between rich and poor, considered as an encroachment on that equality which nature has established between man & man? The answer is already anticipated: 'tis ignorance. We ask once more, who are the subjects of our Prisons and Penitentiaries? We will give you the answer to this inquiry, in the words of the late Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of this State to revise its penal-code. In their report they say: "We have conferred with most of the keepers of the Penitentiaries in the U. States, as well as many of those in Europe, and we find them principally to consist of those who can neither read nor write." This is just such a report as might be expected from a neglected, or rather, more properly, from a perverted education; whereby mankind are rendered the ready instruments in the hands of the oppressor, thereby to strengthen prejudice and perpetuate power. On this strong hold has monarchical power been so long established, that it has become almost impossible to break its fetters. In vain shall it be assailed by such feeble instruments as reason and argument, when applied to such impenetrable materials. Civilization, therefore, requires a watchful care, and continued efforts, to keep it from degenerating. Were education totally neglected, mankind would soon fall back into their original state of barbarism and savage ignorance. Hence war, and revolution, or whatever has a tendency to divert or disturb the general tranquility, or to arrest the regular progress of improvement, is fatal to freedom and the promotion of the useful arts and sciences. Nor has the heretofore limited state of literature, as respects a general system, ever been a leading object of the government; nor have we reason to believe it ever will, as long as it continues a subject of monopoly, confined to the few. A general distribution of knowledge would operate as a foil to oppression, because it disarms the oppressor, by taking from him the means as well as the disposition to oppress.

The length to which ignorance and bigotry have gone, need not be portrayed to the citizens of our happy republic, the recent convulsions alluded to, have led to the perpetration of acts of violence which cannot be easily forgotten. If, then, we would wish to escape these evils, let us resort to the most rational, mild, and peaceable means, by instruction. Teach every citizen to see his own interest secured in the principles of that government, of which he, himself, forms a component part, let him see the just demerit of crime, in the punishment of the offence, as well as that self-esteem derived from a consciousness of having performed his duty, and the connection it has in promoting the general happiness of the community. These motives, we venture to assert, will have a much stronger tie to bind the citizen to your interest, than mere power, exercised over ignorance, ever devised. Knowledge is power, a persuasion of rectitude, a conviction of truth and the justice of your cause, and a belief that they are contending for principles of the last importance, in the success of which, not only their own, but the happiness of millions depend, is a much stronger forrest, and much more difficult to demolish, than all the batteries which despotic power ever erected for its destruction. That

immediate interest that each will take, in considering himself an independent member of the great republican family, and identified with every feature it has, or may assume—with a laudable pride he may exclaim, in the emphatic language of a freeman, and which no individual of any other nation can, "This is my country!" "None but freeman have a country."

Is it not owing to the encouragement given to physical science, that the mechanic, and other useful arts, are so rapidly improving in the U. States, surpassing any thing hitherto known in any country, in an equal period of time?

With equal reason may we not infer, that the science of self government is susceptible of an equal degree of improvement, were equal encouragement given? The framers of our Constitution were fully sensible of this, when deliberating on the means most likely to ensure the preservation of those privileges for which they had been so recently and ardently contending; a circumstance of additional weight and importance, they have thought it so essential, as not even to leave it discretionary, but imperatively enjoin it as indispensable, that the Legislature shall as soon as conveniently may be, establish schools throughout the Commonwealth, that the children of the poor may be taught gratis. Although partially it has been complied with, it is by no means equal to the great object intended.

It cannot be expected, in the compass of this essay, were we competent to the task, to prescribe the system by which so desirable an object might be rendered practicable. This is a duty which devolves on the government. We only attempt to make it appear to be the duty of the government to superintend, and even to coerce, the education of children; and that high considerations of expediency not only justify, but dictate the establishment of a system, which shall place under a control independent of, and superior to, parental authority, the education of children. To give any system a fair trial, liberal compensation should be allowed to Teachers; their office should be esteemed as honorable; to render it such, a regard to personal character, and competency to the task is indispensable, to attach to them independence. Without this appendage, it is needless to expect that exclusive attention, which the arduous duties require. The necessary expence must then be submitted to, believing, that if it shall appear, that a system promising to be productive of such beneficial results to the community, as we think upon a fair and impartial examination it will appear, the necessary funds for carrying it into operation will be cheerfully submitted to.

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, March 31.
LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the fast sailing packet ship York, capt. De Cost, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 26th Feb., we have received from our attentive correspondents, London papers to the 24th, and Liverpool to the 26th February.

By this arrival we have a full and official confirmation of the late accounts, & one day later from Constantinople. The proceedings of the Sultan, are of such a character, that all doubts as to his intentions, and the consequent measures of the Allied Powers, must vanish. The "Courier," a paper which is emphatically the organ of the Government, and which changed its Editor simultaneously with the change in the Ministry, has at length admitted the impossibility of preserving peace. As the difficulties between the Allied Powers and the Porte, and the prospects of war or peace, excite the most intense interest, both in England and in this country, we have devoted the little time allowed us since the receipt of the English files and our paper going to press, to collecting the views of the British public, on this important subject. What the Courier says, ought to be considered, as it is, the language of the Ministry.

[MONSIEUR COCART.]

LONDON, Feb 21. It appears from accounts which have been received by the German papers, from Constantinople, that the Porte has adopted a policy very different from that which the Allied Powers were taught to expect. According to these accounts, the moderation which it displayed after the battle of Navarin was only affected. It wished to gain time, and assumed a pacific attitude and language, the better to conceal its hostile intentions. It has addressed a Proclamation to the Pachas, and other officers of the Empire, calling upon them to arm, applying to the Christians many offensive terms and epithets, acknowledging that it put on a seeming moderation only to gain time, and having thereby succeeded in making the requisite preparations, that it will put every thing to the risk, rather than acknowledge the independence of the Greeks. A change in the Turkish Ministry has infused this warlike spirit into the Danube, and the situation of the Christians at Constantinople is represented to be full of alarm.

This is the substance of the Constantinople accounts, in the German papers. [COCART.]

LAST o'LOCK.—The Paris papers on Tuesday and Wednesday, which we have just received by express, are of the same gloomy complexion with the German papers, relative to the situation of affairs at Constantinople.—We have not room for further comment now.

[M. COCART.]

FEBRUARY 22. The French papers which arrived yesterday and last night confirm the work he will generally previously received from Constantinople. The affected moderation of the Sultan, it continues to be stated, had been a

change to the most ardent and active hostility, and the wars prepared in silence during the last four months, were of sufficient magnitude to justify, in some degree, the confidence which the Porte entertained in her own strength.

Upwards of 100,000 Asiatic troops had arrived in the vicinity of the Capital, and only waited the signal for crossing over to the European side of the Bosphorus. Under these circumstances, little hope remained of the Sultan being brought back to a sense of his real interests. The consciousness of inferiority had alone checked his fury after the battle of Navarin; now that that consciousness had departed, all the causes of irritation which had hitherto festered at his heart, broke open the more freely, as instead of having to encounter and repel a crusade, he found himself in a condition to inflict one upon the Christian world.

[NEW TIMES.]

February 23.

Some additional intelligence from Constantinople, has been furnished by the Paris papers of Wednesday and Thursday. It corroborates the previous accounts, and, if true, would leave but feeble hopes of peace. The Manifesto issued by the Porte to which we alluded yesterday, and the day before, has arrived, and is couched in no measured or doubtful terms.

A circular order to the Pachas shows that the forbearance of the Porte after the battle of Navarin, was only to gain time, and accuses the Russians of having at length succeeded in seducing two other Powers, to assist in overthrowing the Ottoman Empire.

The measures adopted by the Porte correspond with the disposition manifested in the documents we have alluded to. French, English and Russian subjects, some of whom have resided at Constantinople for thirty years, have been sent to Asia; vessels with corn have been unloaded for the supply of the Turkish Armies; reinforcements of men, cannon and ammunition, take their departure daily from Constantinople, and are to shape their course towards the Danube, as soon as the weather is sufficiently open. [COCART.]

French papers to the 21st inst. reached us by express last night. Their contents confirm all that had been announced respecting the sudden change in the policy and conduct of the Porte: the banishment of British, French and Russian subjects, and the appeal to the religious fanaticism of the people.—These measures had been agreed upon immediately after the battle of Navarin, but had been suspended in consequence of the active negotiations that followed that event. They have now been adopted, we are told, "on account of the departure of the Ambassadors from Constantinople." In vain did the Ministers of the Neutral Powers interfere; even the Austrian Interventio was cavalierly told "that the Porte would have it so." The anger of the Sultan extended itself to the Musulmen; for it was said that Taher Pacha, who had fought at Navarin, had been beheaded.

[NEW TIMES.]

From the Moniteur.

Letters from Constantinople of the 9th, and 11th Jan. confirm the account which the Gazette of Augsburg had published. The Porte suddenly changed its language and attitude.

On the 5th Jan., three lists of proscription appeared; the first containing the names of 102 Frenchmen, the second those of 120 English, and the third of 85 Russians. All the remonstrances addressed to the Porte, from different quarters, were useless.

The measure is executed with rigor. The individuals on these lists must quit the dominions of the Sultan in three days. The kind of manifesto which the Porte has published at the same time against the infidels, and particularly against the Russians, is an appeal to the religious fanaticism, and this circumstance must make the Ministers of the Powers, who interfered in favor of the exiles, think since that perhaps there would be no occasion to regret in the sequel, that permission to remain in a situation of danger, which was asked for several of them, was not obtained.

Persecutions have also taken place against the Armenian Catholics. Most of the bankers have been abruptly sent to Angora, with their families.

In fact it is difficult to explain how the Porte, although without any provocation from the Allies, has suddenly forgotten its engagements, and the promises which it had made, spontaneously and voluntarily, to protect the subjects of the three powers. However, no sensible man doubts at Constantinople, and nobody in Europe can doubt, that these circumstances will contribute to draw the Allies still closer together.

The imprudence of the Porte is the effect of the ancient error of its diplomacy, which always speculates on the differences of the Powers with each other. The resources of this illusion will not last long, and when it is obliged to give it up, it will undoubtedly yield.

Force has been employed to execute the order which enjoins the subjects of the three nations, to quit the capital.

It is now said that the movements at Constantinople were occasioned by accounts that had reached the Porte of the marching of the Russian armies, and by despatches received from the emissaries of the Porte, in London, stating that the English Ministry were determined on war.

From the London Times, Feb 24.

Constantinople is one vast camp, immense chains have been forged to protect the entrance to the Dardanelles—the whole naval strength guards the Bosphorus, and a warlike preparations resound on every side. Mahmoud has dared as yet no act of hostility, he seems resolved not to strike the first blow, but lists of proscription have issued, which include 1500 French, British and Russian subjects. The Ministers of the Neutral Powers protested against this tyranny, but in vain. It is a question, however, whether the lives of the Europeans would be safe on the arrival of the Asiatic horde. I saw in 1820 spread murder and pillage along their whole line of march—they massacred without mercy in Scutaria and Constantinople, and it is therefore better that the subjects of the three Powers should be deported, than remain at the risk of being beheaded in cold blood. Russia is not insensible to these proceedings.

FEBRUARY 22. The French papers which arrived yesterday and last night confirm the work he will generally previously received from Constantinople. The affected moderation of the Sultan, it continues to be stated, had been a

centrating his force, and the English army, the elite of the Russian troops, is in march to the Pruth.

Poland now forms the van of Russia, her national existence has been recognised; she has her own laws, her own language, and her territory free from the charge of other troops; she has obtained a great diminution of her imposts, and her revenue is applied to the improvement of her own soil, and the reparation of their sufferings; thus some slow atonement is made for the horrors of Prague—the massacres of Suvarrow, and the tyranny of Repniv. The Turk is the ancient enemy of Poland, and the Belis will feel the lances of the Uhlars. Turkey may remain passive on the Northern frontier, and try to overwhelm Greece; but will Russia look on in apathy? If Sultan Mahmoud imagines that he can choose the field of combat, he will find himself mistaken. The Russians will mask the fortresses on the Danube, and march directly on the capital, and Mahmoud may have to fight for empire and existence under the walls of Constantinople. Nor will the Ottoman be suffered to make a slaughter-house of Greece, now that our troops are about to be withdrawn from Portugal. We should not be surprised if, with the consent of our Allies, a British force to the same amount was sent to clear the Morea of any remnant of the Barbarians, and secure Attica and the Peloponnesus against attack. The policy of such an expedition must, however, be governed by circumstances.

The notorious John Reid, not long since apprehended in N. York for forgery, was taken to Boston for trial—the crime having been consummated there. He has been convicted and sentenced to eight years confinement at hard labor in the State Prison. Two or three other villains associated with Reid, in depredations upon the community, and in the most nefarious conspiracies against persons as well as property, have been safely lodged in the prisons of New York. One of this gang, it appears, bears a strong natural likeness to, or has been able most successfully to counterfeit the person of, a Mr. Timothy R. Redmond, the respectable keeper of a flourishing Hotel in New York.—In consequence of this resemblance, and of a downright implication, by one of the tribe, of Mr. Redmond, Mr. R. was arrested on a charge of forgery and housebreaking, which had been recently committed. The paying officers of several banks swore positively to the identity of Mr. Redmond, as being the very person who had presented, and received the money for, two forged checks. Mr. Redmond was indicted, brought to trial, and barely escaped conviction by proving that on the day these forged checks were paid he was sick, and not out of his house. As this proof, however, came from his servants, principally, strong suspicions still attached to him, and he was advised by his friends, to prosecute one of the witnesses against him (and who was one of the gang) for perjury. He accordingly did so, but in the progress of his trial, other testimony came out against him—the Bank officers swore more confidently than ever that Mr. Redmond was the man who presented the forged checks, and the jury were about to retire under prepossessions which would have obliged them to give a verdict of acquittal of the villain arraigned for perjury, and consequently, of condemnation of Redmond—when, just at this critical juncture, another of the gang was arrested, who made disclosures as to the diabolical conspiracy, and Mr. Redmond was saved from impending and inevitable ruin! The culprit on trial for perjury, was abandoned by his counsel, and, of course, convicted of having sworn falsely against Mr. Redmond. The whole of this transaction is perhaps without a parallel in real life—and the result discovers most manifestly the interposition of a merciful Providence in behalf of innocence, despairing and almost hopeless. The circumstances of this case also furnish a most impressive lesson of caution to witnesses, in relation to matters about which even their own senses may be deceived. As to the identity of persons, every one knows how frail the reliance for recollection is upon a mere glance of a stranger. And yet two or three Tellers of Banks, upon the observation they were enabled to make for the minute that they were counting out a few thousand dollars vented to swear positively against Mr. Redmond, even after he had proved, by some five or six persons, the domestics of his house, and who must certainly have known, that he was not out of his house, but confined to his bed by indisposition during the whole of the day that these forged checks were paid! No man would be safe in the hands of such witnesses—and no witness ought to feel himself at liberty thus to testify against a person hitherto of a respectable and unblemished character.

FEBRUARY 22. Ware has since made a full confession, and asked for clemency of Mr. Poole.

HEBREW MELODY.

In Judith's halls the harp is hushed;
Her voice is but the voice of pain;
The heathen heel her limb has crushed,
Her spirit wears the heathen chain.
From the dark prison house she cried,
"How long, O Lord! thy sword has slept!
O quell the oppressor in his pride!"
Still Pharaoh ruled, and Israel wept.

The morning breezes freshly blow,
The waves in golden sunlight quiver;
The Hebrew's daughter wanders slow
Beside the mighty idol river.

A babe within her bosom lay,—
And must she plunge him in the deep?
She raised her eyes to heaven to pray;
She turn'd them down to earth to weep.

She knelt beside the rushing tide,
Mid rushes dark, and flow'rs wild;
Beneath the plane-tree's shadow while,
That weeping mother placed her child.

Peace be around these—though thy bed
"A mother's breast no more may be;
Yet he that shields the lily's head,
Deserted babe, will watch o'er thee!"

She's gone! that mourning mother! gone—
List to the sound of dancing feet,
And lightly bounding, one by one;
A lovely train the timbrel beat.

"Tis she of Egypt—Pharaoh's daughter,
That with her maidens come to have
Her form of beauty in the water,
And light with beauty's glance the wave.

Oh! woman's heart is like the rose,
That grows beneath the tropic's flame,
That blooms as sweet 'mid northern snows,
Forever lovely—and the same,

Whate'er her rank—whate'er her lot,
Where'er her gentle influence ranges,
The art to bless is never forgot,
The will to comfort never changes.

The monarch's daughter saw and wept—
(How lovely feels compassion's tear!)
The babe that slept in quiet sleep,
Blew in unconsciousness of fear.

Twice her to pity and to aid
The infant Chief, the infant sage,
Undying fame the deed repaid.
Recorded upon heaven's own page.

Years pass away—the land is free!
Daughter of Zion mourns no more!
The Oppressor's hand is weak on thee,
Captivity's dark reign is o'er.

The chains are burst—thy bonds are riven—
On! like a river strong and wide:
A Captain is to Judah given—
The babe that slept by Nile's broad tide.

The following good story is from the Buffalo Gazette;

Original Anecdote.—Not long since a son of Erin riding in the stage, with some cheerful companions, maintained the discourse until a sudden huskiness in his throat much oppressed him; at length, however, an inn-post hove in view, and Pat's visage brightened. A stop was effected—the passengers all got out, and were seated in the room.—"A bottle of brandy," cried Pat, with distressed countenance; no answer was returned, but a huge placard was placed before his wonder-opened eyes, on which was painted the arms of the state and the following words, to wit:

"Know arden spirit sold,
goodlicker for medasin."

The barwoman was dumpling built, a little above forty, and on beholding the phiz of the Irishman, she declared she had "kauphy for tree pence a cup."—Pat whispered a fellow passenger, "By the shiners of Cork, but I'll gis't bother the spalpeen;" so suiting the action to the word, "Hallo!" says he, "I'm in a fit," and popt on the floor.—The company gathered about Pat, with lines of consternation marking each countenance. The humanity of the bar lady was proverbial—she screamed, and bursting into the ring, "law me," says she, "why he's got the apple-piey; lick-ker will help 'im I'll be bound; it always does it for *sterricay folks*"—and soon she paraded braandy for cholic, whiskey for phthisic, gin for spleen, rum for ague, and cold water to dash in Pat's face, when she rinsed half a tumbler of it on Pat. "Lightning shine on your cap, honey, but you'll give me no more o' that! but if ye possess a dist o' th' love of charity in your composition, bring me a drap of catnip tea, or I'm kilt."—And while the honest landlady was busby in concocting Pat's tea, he jumped up, and all regaling and refreshing themselves departed.—The landlady came in with the smoking herb drink; but the scene before her deprived her tongue of the power of articulation: sundry of her "lickers" vanished with her guests; but there was a luminous side to the picture—"tis most true, (alas!) "the lick-ker is gone, but (casting an eye upon the table) they've left me a silver dollar," quoth she—She destroyed her placard, and now sells good liquor to all who pay her in hand.

SPIDER'S WEB.

At the lower extremity of the abdomen are situated five small orifices, from which exudes the gummy substance that forms the thread: when the animal is desirous of making a *strong* thread, he propels the matter out of all the five orifices, which unite and form one thread; if this be examined under a microscope, it will, however, be found composed of a bundle of five parallel transparent solid sticks, beautifully regular. This thread he sometimes further strengthens by repeating another.

thread along the other, while newly made. If, on the reverse, the spider is desirous of spinning a *fine* thread, for the cross meshes, he exudes the gummy matter out of one, two, or three, as he may require; and by such variations, produces a fabric suited to all his varied purposes.

Register of Arts.

Legs.—A person confined to bed for a week or two by sickness, has generally to remark a much greater wasting of the legs, than the arms; the reason of which is, that the muscles of the leg

in ordinary cases being more in use than those of the arms, have their usual bulk so much owing to this, that they suffer greater change from inaction than the others, which have a certain magnitude independently of use.

[Arnott's Elements of Physic.

THE CLOCK OF BASLE.

Basle was to have been assaulted by the French when the town clock struck one at night. The artist who had the care of the clock, coming to a knowledge of the signal, made the chimes strike the hour of two instead of one; and the enemy imagining that they had arrived too late, relinquished the attempt. The clocks of the town have continued, since that event, to go an hour later than elsewhere; and a head which lolls its tongue out deridingly with its face turned towards the road by which the enemy retreated, is referred to as confirming this tale.

INDIAN SARCASM.

Truths are apt to become hackneyed; and perhaps it is for this reason, that the dishonesty of lawyers, and the vanity of women, have long been considered subjects too trite for the exercise of legitimate wit. The following reply of an old Kenobaco Chief, has however the charm of nature about it. I saw him in company with a fine looking nephew, whose gaudy trapping contrasted strongly with the ragged and rusty apparel of his uncle. "Why don't you wear ribbons and beads?" said I.—"Me!" exclaimed the astonished old man, "what for me wear ribbons and beads? *Me no want to catch 'em squaw.*"

Burning to Death.—The late shocking instance of females having been burnt to death, renders the knowledge of a discovery lately published by Sir Rich'd Phillips, in the Monthly Magazine, for their total prevention, of the highest consequence. He deduces from the principle of the ascension of life, that ladies ought to lie down as soon as they discover their clothes to be on fire; that the progress of the flames will by that means instantly be checked, and may be easily and deliberately extinguished without any fatal injury, as usual, to the head, face, bosom, and throat. He proves his principle by the following experiment: he took two slips of printed cotton, a yard long, and on lighting one of them at the lower end, and holding it perpendicularly, it was consumed to a cinder in the one fifth of a minute, and the volume of flame was so great as to rise nearly two feet. He then lighted an exactly similar piece of cotton, and laid it horizontally on a pair of tongs, so as to lie hollow, and in this situation it was five minutes burning, and the flames at no one time, ascended an inch in height, and might have been extinguished by thumb and finger. This plain and easy experiment ought to be read in the presence of the females to every family.

Insect Labours.—There are buildings by animals far inferior to man in the scale of creation, many times more vast in proportion than his mightiest labors. The cube of one of the African ant-hills is five times larger than that of the great Pyramids of Egypt, in proportion to their size. These, Sweetman says, they complete in four or five years; and thus their activity and industry as much surpass that of man, as St. Paul's Cathedral does the hut of an Indian. These ants are exceeded by the Coral insect of the South Sea, that raises islands out of depths almost unfathomable—what lessons for human pride and human power!

Dr. Jackson, in his work on fever, pronounces that the web of a spider prevents the recurrence of febrile paroxysms more effectually than bark or arsenic, or any other remedy employed for that purpose. It is administered in pills. The web should be that of the black spider, found in cellars and damp places.

The following miraculous circumstance is occupying much of the public attention in Paris:

"It is a wonderful phenomenon exhibited in the person of a little girl, thirty-two months old. It is said that the whites of each eye exhibit in distinct letters, which grow in size as she advances in age, the words 'NAPOLÉON FUTURER,' in capitals. The word 'NAPOLÉON' is above, and the word 'FUTURER' below the sight of three, which is a lively blue. She has been

visited by the most eminent anatomists, who are unable to detect any deception in the appearance. The fact seems to be strongly attested; and it is, of course, wholly unaccounted for. The people seem to look upon it as a sort of miracle; while the more reflecting regard it merely as one of those sports of nature, which are fantastic, and at times so amazing."

To the Voters of the Second Brigade Fifth Division Pa. Militia.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS!

I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the Office of BRIGADE INSPECTOR, at the ensuing election. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain that office, I pledge myself to discharge its duties with justice and impartiality.

The public's humble servant,

JOSEPH J. KUHN.

April 1.

To the Military Inhabitants of the Second Brigade of the Fifth Division, Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS!

I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the Office of BRIGADE INSPECTOR. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain that Office, I pledge myself to discharge its duties to the best of my knowledge and ability.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.

JACOB SANDERS.

March 18.

To the enrolled Militia composing the Second Brigade, Fifth Division, Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS!

I wish to be considered as a Candidate for the Office of BRIGADE INSPECTOR, at the ensuing election. Your votes will be thankfully received, and gratefully remembered.

SAMUEL E. HALL.

March 25.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Trustees of GABRIEL SPANGLER, of Tyrone township, an habitual drunkard, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Spangler, to make payment to them; and also all persons having claims against said Spangler, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN MYERS,

JOHN STEWTHEBECKER,

Trust's of G. Spangler, an habitual drunkard.

March 25.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth—and they have appointed

Monday the 28th day of April next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

JACOB SWISHER.

March 25.

Carlisle Herald will insert the above, & charge this Office.

Notice is hereby Given,

To the Creditors of

WILLIAM COOPER,

ATE of the borough of Gettysburg, deceased, that the Subscribers have been appointed AUDITORS to settle and adjust the rates and proportions due the Creditors of said deceased; and will meet for that purpose, at the house of B. Gilbert, Innkeeper, in Gettysburg, on Wednesday the 23d of April next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. when and where the Creditors are requested to exhibit their claims.

JACOB CASSATT,
SAMUEL SLOAN,
JOHN S. CRAWFORD.

March 25.

GETTYSBURG THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons who have subscribed for the use of the Gettysburg Theological Seminary, are requested to pay the Third Instalment of their subscription,

(which became due in the first week of March) within the present month.—Those residing in the borough of Gettysburg, will please make payment to SANCY H. BURKEL; and those residing in the country, to the Rev. JOHN HERST. The Court week will afford a convenient opportunity of remitting the same. Punctuality is expected, as the Seminary needs funds to continue its operations.

By order of the Treasurer.

April 1.

For the convenience of those residing distant from Gettysburg, the following gentlemen are authorized to receive monies: Messrs. Blythe & Johnson, Millers-town; Messrs. Fahnestock and Bunting, York Springs; Mr. George Will, Little Town, and Mr. F. Bunting, Little Town.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.

March 25.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Gettysburg, Pa. on the 1st of April, 1828, which is not taken out before the 1st of July next, will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

A. John Lady

James Adams

B. Pougrot Leber

William Linn

Joseph Latshaw

William Long.

M. Adam Maurer

Henry B. McCreary

David M'Elroy

William M'Graw

Matthew M'Glaughlin

Wm. and F. Brickert

Jane Braden

William Bigham

John Boyd

Daniel or John Hair

Jacob Brough

Hugh Black 2

John Brown or Thom

as Mennigh

Daniel Beiter.

C. Wm. F. Clarke

Jesse Cook

Samuel Casad

Mary Clark

Hetty Carpenter

Isaiah Culp

Jas. Cunningham, Esq.

Margaret E. Caldwell

Rev. Samuel Clarke

B. Teresse Deceny

David Demvree

John A. Denomandy

E. John Robinson

Frederick Eicholtz

John Rudisill (widow.)

F. William Fletcher

Samuel S. Forney

Borus Fahnestock

Peter Fry 2

William Fallon

D. E. Fahnestock.

G. John Gipe

Abraham Geist

Archibald Gribble

John Gulden

Ellen Gleasner

Mr. Gillespie

James A. Galligher